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| **Title: Aawaaz[[1]](#footnote-1) – Inclusion for and by persons with disabilities**  |
| **Country: Nepal**  |
| **Duration (max. 36 months): 24 Months**  |
| **Total Budget: USD 526,486** |
| **Participating UN Organisations: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and WHO.**  |

# **Executive summary**

Recent years have seen considerable advances for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. The 2015 Constitution of Nepal provides strong guarantees, including the right to education, right to social justice, participation in public life, and the right to live in dignity and honour.[[2]](#footnote-2) Despite the improvements enshrined in the Constitution and the overall legal and policy framework, however, most services remain out of reach for persons with disabilities. Moreover, existing research and the recommendations given by the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (“the CRPD”) raise the concern that the intersection of gender inequality and disability creates further marginalisation and social, political and economic exclusion for women and girls with disabilities.

Recognising that women and girls are at greater risk of multiple forms of discrimination, the project aims to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities in Nepal and enhance their capacities, in particular in ensuring that policies are gender-responsive through a range of interlinked and reinforcing interventions. The proposed interventions are directly in line with the Constitution of Nepal, the provisions of the *CRPD*, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 and support the Government of Nepal’s vision of living up to the promise of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development to ‘leave no one behind’.

By producing high quality disaggregated data on persons with disabilities; by strengthening the capacity of disabled people’s organisations (DPO) to lead policy advocacy, demand accountability and address stigma and discrimination; and by supporting the development of an evidence-based draft Policy on Persons with Disabilities in line with international standards in Province 7, UN organisations aim to promote a policy environment that enables persons with disabilities to claim their human rights and access services. The programme aims to particularly promote the realisation of the 1) right to health, 2) right to participation in public and political life, and 3) right to information.

The project is designed to align with the currently ongoing federalisation process in Nepal, and aims to foster an enabling policy environment by enhancing the capacities of both rights holders and duty bearers in Province 7. It will strengthen the capacity of institutions and organisations working on rights of persons with disabilities to engage in evidence-based advocacy, to ensure that the rights of persons with disability are at the top of the agenda of policy makers, and included in local and provincial level budgets. It will further strengthen the partnership and alliances among DPOs. The project development phase has been greatly influenced by consultations held with DPOs, some of which are proposed as implementing partners throughout the project.

# **Background and rationale**

#  **Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project**

Due to practical barriers and stigma, persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, are socially, politically and economically excluded and deprived of opportunities. Most services are out of reach for persons with disabilities. Among other services, awareness of and access to health services is low in Nepal – a study in 2016 revealed that only 1.5% of persons with disabilities interviewed had benefited from public health services for general ailments. The reasons given for not using health services included lack of knowledge about the location of facilities (9%), expensive services (11%) and distance to be travelled (18%)[[3]](#footnote-3). The CRPD particularly mentions access to sexual and reproductive health as a major concern for Nepali women and girls.[[4]](#footnote-4)

Various DPOs, research and the CRPD have expressed concerns on the difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination.[[5]](#footnote-5) Patterns of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities in Nepal requires understanding of the gendered nature of these experiences[[6]](#footnote-6) and the ways systematic discrimination due to gender, caste, ethnicity, social class, sexual orientation or gender identity perpetuates certain patterns of disability and neglect.

The intersection of gender inequality and disability further exacerbates discrimination and creates unique challenges for women and girls with disabilities[[7]](#footnote-7): restricted mobility and limited access to social services, harassment, abuse and violence, lack of economic opportunities, and limited political participation and ability to influence policy[[8]](#footnote-8) constitute some of these challenges. These challenges have worsened in the post-earthquake environment in Nepal, due to increased competition for limited resources[[9]](#footnote-9). According to research by the Nepal Disabled Women Association (NDWA), 84% of disabled women reported not being able to lead a dignified life.[[10]](#footnote-10)

The 2011 Census reveals that nearly 2% of the population of Nepal has some type of disability with males having a slightly higher prevalence (2.2%) than females (1.7%) and rural areas (2%) having a significantly higher prevalence than urban areas (1.2%). Almost 75% of the disability in Nepal comprises of physical, visual and hearing problems. The rate in Nepal is lower than the global prevalence rate (15%), due to the fact that the Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics collects data on ‘impairment’ rather than ‘functionality’ for its Census. More comprehensive data on disability for evidence-based planning, policy making, and advocacy, is now necessary in order to have a better understanding of the challenges and specific needs of persons with disabilities. In this view, one of the project’s outputs is the collection and use of high-quality data on different issues relating to persons with disabilities in Province 7, filling the current gap by taking into account the particular situation of and the intersectional discrimination towards women and other marginalised populations. The immediate purpose will be to use the data to inform the development of a Disability Policy for Province 7, which will comprehensively address the key challenges and concerns of persons with disabilities. The data collected will also have broader use, and will be shared and disseminated widely for programmatic and advocacy purposes.

In addition, the project will take advantage of the opportunities emerging with the planning of the 2021 Census. Recognising the fundamental gaps in previous censuses on questions related to disability, DPOs in Nepal have initiated their own campaign, “Count Me”, for comprehensive and disaggregated data on disability. The project will support these efforts to advocate for the inclusion of questions related to ‘functionality’ and other important topics related to disability that have not been included in previous censuses. This is driven by the concern expressed by the CRPD in its 2018 Concluding Observations on the lack of data on disabilities, in particular disaggregated data, in the Census and other surveys.[[11]](#footnote-11)

Recent years have seen considerable advances in the legal and policy frameworks for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in Nepal. The adoption of the Constitution in 2015, the National Policy and the Plan of Action on Disability (NPPAD 2006),[[12]](#footnote-12) Nepal Disabled Protection and Welfare Regulation and the Disability Rights Act (2017) constitute milestones in the provision of stronger guarantees. These commendable steps are very much in line with Nepal’s support for Agenda 2030’s to ‘leave no one behind’.

Moreover, the process of restructuring Nepal to a federal system with three autonomous tiers of government,[[13]](#footnote-13) and the mandate newly delegated to provincial governments to draft policies, provide a unique opportunity to support provincial governments in developing disability policies in line with international standards and commitments.

In the course of the consultations organised between the UN agencies and the National Federation of Disabled Nepal (NFDN), NDWA, Nepal Association of the Blind, Nepal Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities, and Nepal Indigenous Disabled Association (NIDA), some key priority areas were identified. These include capacity development for advocacy, leadership development, voice and accountability, strengthening provincial networks of civil society organisations, data on disability, and capacity development of duty bearers. The organisations expressed a clear and consistent concern that the proposed project takes into consideration the multiple forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, including gender, caste, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity.

Lastly, Nepal is currently in the process of localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The proposed interventions will directly contribute to further supporting Nepal in its commitment of ‘leaving no one behind’, in particular for SDG 3, 5, 10, 16 and 17.

#  **Proposal development process**

National stakeholders, particularly the line Ministries including the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen (MoWCSC) (focal Ministry responsible for coordinating all disability-related activities within the government and non-government institutions at the federal level), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), NFDN, Kathmandu University, NDWA, and different associations of persons with disabilities (e.g. deaf and blind) were consulted in the concept note and proposal development and revision process. DPOs, under the leadership of the NFDN, were also further consulted in April 2018 to identify and prioritise the areas of intervention in Province 7. These consultations allowed to gather views on the current challenges, opportunities and priorities considered by the key stakeholders, and helped to shape the project objective, strategies and specific interventions.

To further strengthen the proposed intervention and learn from additional experience, a consultation was also organised with international organisations - particularly Humanity and Inclusion (HI) in Nepal- which allowed the UN agencies to share the concept note and to gather views and priorities. UN agencies ensured the active participation of the NDWA for a better understanding of the needs and challenges of women and girls with disabilities.

An effort was specifically made to reach out to persons with disabilities from different caste/ethnic groups, for example through the NIDA, to understand the challenges and needs of persons with disabilities who face multiple forms of discrimination.

To further validate the Theory of Change, the findings of both primary and secondary information and data were used.

# **Project approach**

#  **Focus of the project – “What is the project about?”**

With the overarching objective of ‘leaving no one behind’, this project aims to support persons with disabilities to demand their rights and access responsive quality services in Province 7. The project will primarily focus on duty bearers to ensure they are able to meet their obligations in the realisation of human rights and support the implementation of the *CRPD*. Moreover, the project will work with rights holders – persons with disabilities and the organisations representing them – to increase their capacity for advocacy and accountability in the new federal context. The project works within and supporting the new federal context of Nepal, concentrating on fostering an enabling policy environment in Province 7.

# **Theory of change of the intervention – “How will the project produce positive change?”**

In its aim to develop a consultative, evidence-based Disability Policy for Province 7, with the potential for replication in other provinces, the project aims to address a broad range of rights. In particular, the project seeks to ensure that the Disability Policy of Province 7 thoroughly addresses those issues that are raised in the recommendations of the CRPD to the Government of Nepal. These include the following:

* *Access to Information and Statistical and Data Collection:* In line with Article 21 and Article 31 of the CRPD, the proposed project will collect accurate, high-quality and disaggregated data on persons with disabilities in Province 7, with a special focus on marginalised women and girls with disabilities. Key findings and recommendations will be disseminated, and subsequently used for advocacy purposes by stakeholders, allowing for evidence-informed policies, strategies and programmes for persons with disabilities. The project will also support existing DPOs’ advocacy efforts (including ‘Count Me’) for inclusion of improved questions on disability in the Census.
* *Participation in public and political life*: Article 29 specifies “promoting actively an environment in which persons with disabilities can effectively and fully participate in the conduct of public affairs”. The project will empower and capacitate persons with disabilities to participate in public and political life by providing easily accessible and quantitative information. Dialogues about pertinent disability issues will also be held between duty bearers (particularly the newly elected local representatives) and rights holders. The capacity development of DPOs will specifically concentrate on leadership and policy advocacy, fostering citizens engagement and accountability. In addition, findings from the aforementioned research will arm them with evidence and data to support advocacy efforts with duty bearers, consequently feeding into policy formulation and action plans that are inclusive of the needs of persons with disabilities.
* *Health and accessibility:* Article 25 of the *CRPD* requires State Parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to health services that are gender-sensitive. The project will facilitate access to health care services, including through community-based rehabilitation services. Furthermore, evidence generated from the research component will help to enhance advocacy efforts of rights holders, and sensitise duty bearers about disability issues, leading to improved provincial level policies and action plans on disability.

Each set of interventions is designed to be mutually reinforcing. The key levers of change are capacity development and policy environment. These are interpreted as a range of interventions; from development of high quality, disaggregated data on persons with disabilities available and used, development of draft policy on persons with disabilities, provincial level policy dialogue, review and recommend to make provincial and federal law gender and disable friendly, budget audit from gender and disability lense, and the gendered nature of constraints and barriers to access – ensuring health centres follow universal design, and providing information about services in accessible formats.

Two parallel sets of activities will be undertaken in order to strengthen the impact of the capacity development. First, policy gaps in the protection and empowerment of persons with disabilities, in particular those facing multiple forms of discrimination, will be analysed and addressed. Secondly, relevant government and civil society institutions will benefit from capacity enhancement interventions for strengthened alliances and enhanced their voice and representation.

The **theory of change** statement therefore reads as follows:

***If*** *high quality disaggregated data on persons with disabilities is available and in use, national and local policies, budgets and services are responsive to the needs of persons with disabilities;* ***if*** *networks of disabled people’s organisations have strengthened voice and agency to address stigma and discrimination;* ***then*** *persons with disabilities will be able to demand their rights and access responsive quality services in Province 7;* ***because*** *an enabling environment will have been piloted for realisation of the human rights of persons with disabilities in Province 7 for possible replication in other provinces.*

**Figure 1 Theory of Change**

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*The figure illustrates the overall impact of the project: persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, will be able to demand their rights and access responsive quality services in Province 7. This will be possible with the enabling environment created for the realisation of their human rights through the availability and use of high quality disaggregated data, responsive national and local policies, budget and services, and strengthened voice and agency of networks of disabled people’s organisations to address stigma and discrimination. This initiative will be piloted in Province 7 for possible replication in other provinces of Nepal.*

# **Other programmatic considerations**

Table 1

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| 1. ***Mix of targeting and mainstreaming***

*How will the proposed project mix targeting and mainstreaming strategies in order to generate structural transformation?* |
| The project aims to create a supportive and enabling policy environment and to strengthen coalitions for and by persons with disabilities. Coordination and partnership platforms will be facilitated in order to bring all stakeholders together – the relevant provincial ministries and their service institutions; local governing authorities; non-state agencies working for persons with disabilities; as well as federal and local chapters of DPOs - to address the rights of persons with disabilities and the duties of the mandate holders.  |

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| 1. ***Scalability***

*How will the project create the conditions for scalability of results and successful approaches tested through project activities?* |
| Replicable models are the ones proven to be successful, practical, cost-effective and with potential for scaled-up coverage. The project interventions will be assessed to demonstrate the scalability of results and successful approaches. The project aims to demonstrate in Province 7 how the fostering of an enabling environment through the development of gender-responsive evidence-based disability policy, strengthening capacity of DPOs in carrying out policy advocacy and addressing stigma and discrimination can be a model for other Provinces in Nepal. The best practices from one-stop- center in Province 4 will inform policy formulation in Province 7. The coordination, convening and policy dialogue opportunities of the UN partners with the provincial ministries will be effectively utilised with the advocacy leverage of the NFDN, NDWA and NIDA. This will promote and support the scaling up of successful models and interventions across the country through existing and adapted mechanisms. The knowledge products and know and do-how generated by the project would also be instrumental in easing impediments for scale-up.The policy and capacity development tools developed and demonstrated in Province 7 will be assessed, documented, disseminated and showcased to advocate for that successful interventions and models to be replicated and mainstreamed in other provinces. |
| 1. ***Sustainability***

*How does the project intend to create the conditions for the long-term sustainability of the project results?* |
| A disability-inclusive approach is envisioned to be adopted by the Government and key national stakeholders, and will be in line with the disability focus areas identified in the draft NPPAD of Nepal. Sustainability of the project will also be ensured through extensive consultations with both duty bearers and rights holders in Province 7, and through supporting the active participation of persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls. The MoWCSC, the lead ministry on disability, is coordinating with other line ministries on the development of the NPPAD 2016-2025’. The project interventions incorporate the key priorities identified by these ministries in association with all relevant stakeholders. The social services interventions including the social and health insurance pilots are being expanded in Nepal. The envisaged synergy between the project interventions and these government initiatives is also intended to ensure sustainability through incorporation of proven project interventions into the development schemes of the government. The sustainability of the interventions will also be insured through its direct contribution to the SDGs localisation in Nepal.  |

**Table 1.1knagement**

**Risk Management Strategy**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| Contextual | Unclear roles of key line ministries and inadequate devolution of powers to the provincial and local levels in the ongoing governance decentralization. Consequences arise from conflicting information and at times contradictory laws and policies | H | Medium to High | Strengthen duty bearers and service providers unlikely to be affected by the decentralisation process and direct partnerships with service providers and rights holders at the sub-national levels | All implementing partners |
| Contextual | Due to the current restructuring of Nepal, local bodies may not prioritise working on disability  | M | Medium | Ensure strong advocacy at the local level, focusing on international commitments, the SDGs and best practices  | All implementing partners  |
| Contextual  | Supply of services and capacity of the mandate holders does not keep pace with the demand for rights and services induced by project interventions  | L | Low to Medium  | Focus on strengthening existing capacity building mechanisms for duty bearers and service providers; periodic joint reviews to assess progress; identify gaps and rectify failures. | All implementing partners  |
| Contextual  | Floods and landslides linked to the monsoon season | H | Medium  | Prepare alternative plans for all activities to be implemented successfully | All implementing partners  |
| Contextual  | Negative media stories have accused international development partners, including the UN, of interfering in Nepal’s domestic affairs. | L/M | Medium | The UNCT will directly inform the Government of Nepal (line ministries such as the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen and the Ministry of Social Development) of its planned activities and will ensure the ownership of the provincial government in the drafting of the policies.  | All implementing partners |
| Contextual | There is a lack of local governance capacity, in particular for the newly-elected representatives | H | Medium | The capacity development will be tailored to the specific needs of the local governance. | All implementing partners |
| Programmatic  | Delay in activities implementation and its reporting due to non-cooperation from the concerned stakeholder  | M | Medium | Monitor and review the work being done and update the progress regularly  | All implementing partners  |

#  **Result chain of the intervention**

The project aims to enhance the ability of persons with disabilities, in particular women and girls, to fully enjoy their rights. The project focuses in particular on the right to health, the right to participation in public and political life, and the right to accurate information for the formulation of improved policies and programmes targeting persons with disabilities.

The project takes two main approaches: first, it will build the capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their obligations by supporting the participatory development of an evidence based gender-responsive Disability Policy. Secondly, DPOs’ leadership advocacy capacity will be strengthened and the networks between DPOs and other civil society organisations will be fostered.

Hence the outcome of the project is defined as **Policy environment enables Persons with Disabilities to claim their human rights and access responsive and quality services in Province 7.** Each of the interventions is designed to complement one another and ultimately reach the above objective. The production and use of quality data on disability in Province 7 will allow the development of an evidence-based policy on disability, but also allow for DPOs to carry out advocacy based on quality data and foster citizen accountability. Furthermore, the capacity of DPOs will be strengthened to lead policy advocacy, demand accountability for quality services, and address stigma and discrimination.

A supportive policy environment will be promoted, and coalitions for and by persons with disabilities will be advanced. This will include extensive consultation with both duty bearers and rights holders in Province 7. It will also include deliberate approaches to supporting the active participation of persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls, in public and political life, both directly and indirectly, through strong networks, interest groups and representative organisations. Furthermore, it will ensure enhanced coordination, dialogue and discussion among stakeholders to promote the principle of “nothing about us without us” and “leaving no one behind”. This will contribute to the development of the policy and action plan on persons with disabilities for Province 7. Best practices and lessons learned from one-stop-centre of Province 4 will inform the policy development, guidelines and standard operating procedures for replication in other Provinces.

All the interventions will promote greater participation in public life and this will allow for greater voice, access to decision making, and visibility of women with disabilities across the interventions. In this way, the project aims to trigger built-in multiplier effects which eventually lead to structural changes for persons with disabilities.

Each of the interventions is designed to build on existing programmes by the four partner UN agencies, and each intervention can be rapidly scaled up provided additional funding at a later stage. The agencies have incorporated considerable funding both in this proposal and in in-kind cost-sharing to be in a position to document and showcase successes, with a view to ensuring sustainability in the longer-term. Beyond replicability, however, the project aims to trigger certain development multipliers: it is anticipated that the interventions will strengthen and build on each other, and that, in particular, the increased voice and participation of women and girls with disabilities will have a positive impact on their agenda.

**Table 2 Expected Impact**

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| **Impact:** What rights will be advanced? For whom? |
| **The right to health, participation in public and political life, and access to information for persons with Disabilities, in particular women and girls with disabilities, is advanced.**  |

**Table 3 Expected Outcomes**

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| --- | --- |
| **Outcome** **What structural shifts will be achieved?** |  |
| **Outcome formulation** | **Type of lever\*** |
| **Outcome 1: Policy environment enables Persons with disabilities claim their human rights and access responsive and quality services in Province 7** | ***CAP*** |
| **Output formulation** | **Type \*\***(Only for capacity outcomes) |
| **Output 1.1** High quality disaggregated data on persons with disabilities available and in use. | TOO, KNO |
| **Output 1.2:** Capacity of Disabled Person’s Organizations strengthened to lead policy advocacy, demand accountability for quality services, and address stigma and discrimination. | KNO, NET, ACV |
| **Output 1.3** Draft Policy on Persons with Disabilities at the Province 7 in line with international standards. | ACV |

# **Elements of project design**

The specific actions that will directly contribute to strengthen the collective capacity of DPOs include the focus on political leadership and participation, as well as the enabling of policy and institutional environments. Through facilitating learning and sharing in inclusive forums, the project will directly work with NDWA, NFDN and DPOs to ensure that their collective capabilities are increased in terms of building relationships and legitimacy and engaging with and carrying out tasks related to capacity development on disability issues in a systematic way. This capacity enhancement will be provided in partnership with relevant expert organisations. Ultimately, the project aims at both capacitating persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls, to engage in policy making forums and processes, and creating an enabling and inclusive policy and institutional environment, where they can use their leadership and capacity and participate in influencing local decision-making processes in the new context of federal Nepal.

This project has been designed in collaboration with the NDWA, NFDN, HI Nepal, Pokhara Health Centre and other DPOs. The inception activities of the project will include the formation of a project steering committee, including persons with disabilities and representatives from organisations working with persons with disabilities, to ensure inclusion and accountability in the governance of the project.

The MoWCSC will be the nodal ministry to oversee the implementation of the project and Working Group on Disability. The Committee will further include members to the extent possible from the NDWA, NFDN, HI Nepal, the four UN agencies and implementing partners. The Committee will oversee implementation of the project as well as undertake internal and external monitoring and evaluation of the project on a regular basis.

# **Partnership-building potential**

The participating UN agencies understand the need to build partnerships with different stakeholders at all levels to address the barriers that prevent the full realisation of the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly by women and girls. Actors including relevant line Ministries (MoWCSC, MoHP), NFDN, HI Nepal, NDWA and other related DPOs were consulted extensively during the project development phase. Currently, there are only few UN interventions that specifically address issues of persons with disabilities in Nepal. It is expected that the UNPRPD funding will help the UNCT to create, strengthen and expand its partnerships to promote the rights of persons with disability in Province 7. The lessons learned from this project will be used to inform possible replication in other provinces in partnership with the provincial and local governments, thus creating further opportunities for the UN agencies to work on joint interventions for the realisation of human rights of persons with disabilities. The project is designed to link to ongoing and planned interventions of the applying agencies, including working with the National Human Rights Commission to support to the 2021 Census, Skills project and with the Kathmandu University in areas of policy reform, mental disability and data centralisation of UNDP, capacity development of Deputy Mayors in Province 7, roll-out of the Essential Services Package on Violence Against Women, Access to Justice Programme and the services provided by the WHO at Pokhara.

Funds from UNPRPD are also expected to support and strengthen the implementation of the gender equality and social inclusion framework developed by donors group in 2017 (including bilateral and multilateral agencies in Nepal), which forms a basis for interventions in a range of areas, including support to persons with disabilities, which could also attract other donors.

# **Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability**

The promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015, adoption of Disability Right Act, 2017 and the promise of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development to ‘leave no one behind’ provide an opportunity to further strengthen efforts on disability issues and the rights and livelihoods of persons with disabilities. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 forms the overall framework for the joint UNCT work in support of the Government of Nepal’s vision of living up to its commitments in Agenda 2030 and national development priorities.

The UNCT strongly believes that gender equality and social inclusion are not only fundamental human rights, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable Nepal. Gender equality and social inclusion are integral components of UNCT’s work. The issue of disability is taken forward both from both a rights and inclusion perspective in Nepal. It is expected that funds received from UNPRPD will help the UNCT to create, strengthen and expand work on disability issues. The proposed project will provide a foundation to further accomplish the spirit of the UNCT Nepal’s UNDAF 2018-2022 which guides the work of the participating agencies.

# **Management arrangements**

The project will adopt a broad-based programme management arrangement, in order to address the proposed programmatic areas. The four participating UN agencies will lead the implementation in each of its respective programme area. Coordination will be ensured through the governance structure of the project, which will consist of a steering committee chaired by the MoWCSC. This committee will include a representative group of key partners involved in the project, as well as the UN partner agencies. A project representative will report to the steering committee on an annual basis.

As one of its inception activities, the project will assist in setting up a Provincial Working Group on Disability, effectively functioning as a provincial coordination mechanism for all issues related to persons with disabilities. The Working Group will include the Department of Women, Children and Senior Citizen, civil society organisations and interest groups representing persons with disabilities in Nepal as well as UN agencies. The Provincial Working Group will meet once a quarter and will act as a technical body for the implementation of the project.

**Table 4 Implementation Arrangements**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output**  |  **Focal Agency**  | **Implementing agencies** | **Other partners** |
| **Output 1.1** High quality disaggregated data on persons with disabilities available and in use. | UNFPA | CDPS/TU, CREHPA | MoWCSCNepal Health Research CouncilNFDN, NDWAMinistry of Social Development - Province 7 |
| **Output 1.2:** Capacity of Disabled People’s Organisations strengthened to lead policy advocacy, demand accountability for quality services, and address stigma and discrimination | UN Women | To be determined following competitive process | NFDN, NDWA, Nepal Association of the Blind, Nepal Parent Federation of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities, and NIDAAdditionally, local DPOs and women’s organisations of Province 7 will be engaged |
| **Output 1.3** Draft Policy on Persons with Disabilities at the Province 7 in line with international standards | UNDP, WHO  | NFDN, Green Pastures Hospital, Pokhara; Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre, Kavre  | MoWCSCMinistry of Social Development of Province 7 HINDWA, NIDAProvincial Parliament Legislature Parliament  |

# **Knowledge Management**

In close collaboration with project partners, the implementing agencies will ensure to document good practices and lessons learnt for purposes of knowledge management as well as communication and advocacy. All aspects of the project aim at promoting rights of persons with disabilities, especially women and girls. By documenting and disseminating best practices and lessons learnt, the project aims to influence a wider audience of persons living with or without disabilities, not directly reached by the project. Communications officers from each of the four implementing agencies will contribute time and skills to the creation and dissemination of advocacy materials in the form identified as most suitable once the project is underway. The decision about type and content of advocacy material will be made in collaboration with project beneficiaries.

The capacitated DPOs will contribute to the knowledge management, through the creation and dissemination of advocacy material. Involvement of government ministries and DPOs from national and provincial level in project design and implementation will be extended to include knowledge management and advocacy campaigning for wider communities of persons living with or without disabilities.

# **Inception Activities**

The proposed inception activities will include multi-stakeholder workshops with a specific purpose to further inform and seek feedback from stakeholders regarding the planned interventions of the project. The workshops will include dedicated capacity building session organised with relevant stakeholders, including DPOs, line ministries, UN agencies and implementing partners, to provide foundational and shared understanding of the *CRPD*; the existing legal and policy framework in the context of Nepal’s ongoing federalisation; including the *Disability Right Act* adopted in 2017; as well as Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. Further, consultation to collect baselines for project activities and to plan monitoring and evaluation efforts will be part of inception workshops.

Moreover, during the inception phase, efforts will be made to form a “Provincial Working Group on Disability” that will serve as a platform to operationalise the multiple frameworks (Constitution, *CRPD*, SDGs, and *Disability Right* Act) in Nepal. The Working Group will help to further strengthen the coordination as well as the information and knowledge sharing by fostering increased dialogue between stakeholders. Hence, this forum also has the potential to facilitate the identification of collaborative initiatives and strategic partnerships to support persons with disabilities in Nepal.

# **Budget**

**Table 5 Project Budget**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Item** | **Unit Cost** | **No units** | **Total cost** | **Request from UNPRPD Fund** | **UNPRPD POs cost-sharing** | **Other partners cost-sharing** |
| **Staff and Personnel Costs****…** | UN Women | 19,987 | 1 | **19,987** | 15,313 | 4,674 | […] |
|  | UNDP | 31,500 | 1 | **31,500** | 25,000 | 6,500 | […] |
|  | UNFPA  | 15,000 | 1 | **15,000** | 0 | 15000 |  |
| **Supplies, commodities and materials****…****.** | UN Women  | 1,700 | 1 | **1,700** | 1,700 | 0 | […] |
| UNDP  | 7,000 | 1 | **7,000** | 7,000 | 0 | […] |
| WHO  | 9,673 | 1 | **9,673** | 4,673 | 5,000 | […] |
| **Equipment vehicles, furniture depreciation** | UNFPA  | 1,000 | 1 | **1,000** | 1,000 |  | […] |
| UNDP  | 7,000 | 1 | **7,000** | 7,000 |  | […] |
| WHO  | 8,346 | 1 | **8,346** | 6,346 | 2,000 |  |
| UN Women  | 1,729 | 1 | **1,729** | 1,729 |  | […] |
| **Contractual Services** | UNFPA  | 114,458 | 1 | **114,458** | 90,458 | 24,000 | […] |
| UNDP  | 35,000 | 1 | **35,000** | 15,000 | 20,000 | […] |
| WHO | 32,345 | 1 | **32,345** | 25,981 | 6,364 |  |
| UN Women  | 74,673 | 1 | **74,673** | 70,000 | 4,673 |  |
| **Travel** |  |  |  |  |  |  | […] |
| UNDP  | 5,000 | 1 | **5,000** | 5,000 |  | […] |
| WHO | 4,000 | 1 | **4,000** | 4,000 |  | […] |
| UN Women  | 2,416 | 1 | **2,416** | 2,416 | 0 |  |
| **Transfers and grants** | WHO | 60,000 | 1 | **60,000** | 50,000 | 10,000 | […] |
| UNDP  | 50,000 | 1 | **50,000** | 30,000 | 20,000 | […] |
| **General Operating expenses** | UNFPA  | 2,000 | 1 | **2,000** | 2,000 |  | […] |
| UNDP  | 4,458 | 1 | **4,458** | 4,458 |  | […] |
| WHO  | 2,458 | 1 | **2,458** | 2,458 |  |  |
| UN Women  | 2,300 | 1 | **2,300** | 2,300 |  |  |
| **Subtotal** |  | 492,043 |  | **492,043** | 373,832 | 118,211 |  |
| **Indirect costs (7%)** | […] | 34,443 |  | **34,443** | 26,168 | 8,275 | […] |
| ***Total*** | ***[…]*** | ***526,486*** | ***[…]*** | ***526,486*** | ***400,000*** | ***126,486*** | ***[…]*** |

From the above information please specify the following:

**Table 6 Detailed Costs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Activity (please describe)** | **Total cost** |
| **Inception activities** | 1. Multi-stakeholder workshop  | $10,000.00 |
| 2. Meetings of Provincial working group on Disability | $5,000.00 |
| **Monitoring and Evaluation Costs** | 1. Workshop to identify and finalise indicators  | $3,000.00 |
| 2. Final monitoring and evaluation  | $12,000.00 |
| **Direct impact on empowerment of women and girls with disabilities** | 1.Establishment of a model one-stop rehabilitation service center in an institution of excellence at Pokhara to serve the needs of the project district and beyond | $35,000.00 |
| 2. Assessment of home-care needs of persons with disabilities in the project district and development of a home care training package and capacity building strategy for their care-givers through training of trainers workshops | $15,000.00 |
| 3. Development of a rehabilitation 'benefits package' financed through effective linkages and integration with the social health insurance scheme of the Ministry of Health and the social protection/security schemes of other line ministries | $14,612.00 |
|  |  |
| **Direct impact on DPOs capacity**  | 1. Develop and deliver comprehensive capacity development support to selected 10 DPOs, including sensitisation on changed laws and policies, data analysis and use, as well as on leadership advocacy and networking | $45,700.00 |
| 2. Idenfify all the organisations/authorities responsible for distributing the disability card in Province 7 and provide capacity development support on the different categories of disability and all other relevant subjects  | $29,299.00 |
|  | 3. Support new and existing networks of DPOs to provide platforms for networking and peer-learning  | $14,959.00 |
|  |  |  |
| **Accessibility costs** | 1. Access audit of health and other key public service facilities and good practice demonstration of cost-effective structural, non-structural and functional modifications using 'universal design' concepts to enhance access to services by persons with disability | $11,000.00 |
| 2. Sensitization and capacity building of health and rehab service providers on rights based approaches through trained “vulnerability focal points” to enhance effective service coverage to persons with disability | $10,346.00 |
| 3. Develop draft Policy and Action Plan for persons with disabilities for Province 7 in a consultative process.  | $25,958.00 |
| 4. Review and provide recommendations on selected provicial and federal draft bills from gender and disability perspective.  | $30,000.00 |
| 5. Conduct budget audit from gender and disability perspective and sensitise the concerned stakeholders including newly elected local leaders on the rights based approach to enhance effective service coverage to PWD | $30,000.00 |
|  |  |
| Comprehensive quantitative and qualitative research related to various aspects of disability to enhance evidence-generation and support advocacy and policy formulation | $81,958.00 |
|  | **Total**  | **$373,832.00** |

1. Aawaaz is the Nepali word for ‘voice’ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Articles 31. 39, 42 (1) and (3), 43 of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Kathmandu University, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Concluding Observations in relation to the initial report of Nepal, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, March 2018, para 11-12 and 37-38. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Convention on the rights of people with Disabilities, preamble (d) and art.6(1); Concluding Observations in relation to the initial report of Nepal, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, March 2018, para 9-10. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Disaster, Disability and Difference: A Study of the Challenges Faced by Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Post-Earthquake Nepal. Social Science Baha UNDP Nepal and the National Federation of the Disabled Nepal – NFDN, 2016: 14. (ref) Eide AH, Neupane S, Hem K-G (2016) Living Conditions among People with Disabilities in Nepal. A National Representative Study. SINTEF A27656, Oslo; SINTEF Technology & Society. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. “Women and Disability Don’t mix! Double Discrimination and Disabled Women’s Rights” Lina Abu Habib, gender and Development vol 3, No 2 June 1995, pp 49-53, quoted in OHCHR: Thematic Study on the issue of violence against women and girls and disability”, 2012. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. UNDP (2016) Disaster, Disability and Difference: A Study of the Challenges Faced by Persons with Disabilities in Post-Earthquake Nepal, available at: file:///C:/Users/Anders/Downloads/Disaster%20 Disability%20&%20Difference\_May%202016.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UN Women Nepal (2015) “Progress of Women in Nepal 1995 – 2015: Substantive Equality, Non-Negotiable, available at: http://un.org.np/sites/default/files/Progress%20Of%20Women%20In%20Nepal%20-%20Low-res\_1.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. National Disabled Women Association, 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Concluding Observations in relation to the initial report of Nepal, Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, March 2018, para 45-46. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Nepal signed the Convention on the rights of Person with Disability and its optional protocol in 2008, in effect in Nepal from 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Constituent Assembly Secretariat (2015) Constitution of Nepal 2015, Articles 56-60. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)